

THE VARIETY OF EXTERIOR POWERS OF LINEAR MAPS

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ABSTRACT. Let V and W be vector spaces of dimension m and n resp. We investigate the Zariski closure X_t of the image Y_t of the map $\text{Hom}_K(V, W) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_K(\bigwedge^t V, \bigwedge^t W)$, $\varphi \mapsto \bigwedge^t \varphi$. In the case $t = \min(m, n)$, $Y_t = X_t$ is the cone over a Grassmannian, but for $1 < t < \min(m, n)$ one has $X_t \neq Y_t$. We analyze the $G = \text{GL}(V) \times \text{GL}(W)$ -orbits in X_t via the G -stable prime ideals in $\mathcal{O}(X_t)$. It turns out that they are classified by two numerical invariants, one of which is the rank and the other a related invariant that we call small rank. Surprisingly, the orbits in $X_t \setminus Y_t$ arise from the images Y_u for $u < t$ and simple algebraic operations. In the last section we determine the singular locus of X_t . Apart from well-understood exceptional cases, it is formed by the elements of rank ≤ 1 in Y_t .

1. INTRODUCTION

Let K be a field, and V, W vector spaces over K of finite dimensions m and n . In this paper we want to study the exterior power map

$$\Lambda_t : \text{Hom}_K(V, W) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_K\left(\bigwedge^t V, \bigwedge^t W\right), \quad \Lambda_t(\alpha) = \bigwedge^t \alpha.$$

We want to analyze the Zariski closure $X_t(V, W)$ of the image $Y_t(V, W)$ of Λ_t . In the following we will always assume that $m \leq n$. This does not restrict the generality since Λ_t commutes with dualization.

There are three special cases that make it impossible to formulate all results in a uniform way. In the first two of them, $X_t(V, W) = \text{Hom}_K(\bigwedge^t V, \bigwedge^t W)$ so that $X_t(V, W)$ is an affine space: (i) in the trivial case $t = 1$, and (ii) in the case $t = m - 1 = n - 1$; in fact, one has $\dim X_t(V, W) = mn$, unless $t = m > 1$ (see [6, (10.16)(b)] or Proposition 4.1). Therefore, if $t = m - 1 = n - 1$, then

$$\dim X_t(V, W) = m^2 = \binom{m}{t} \binom{m}{t} = \dim \text{Hom}_K\left(\bigwedge^t V, \bigwedge^t W\right).$$

The third case is highly nontrivial, but classical: (iii) if $t = m$ (and $m \leq n$), then $Y_t(V, W)$ is the cone over the Grassmannian $\text{Grass}(t, W)$, and, in particular, it is Zariski closed (for example, see [6]). In all cases different from (i) and (iii), $Y_t(V, W)$ is strictly contained in $X_t(V, W)$, as we will see.

For a compact formulation of our main result let us identify $\text{Hom}_K(V, W)$ with $V^* \otimes W$ and $\text{Hom}_K(\bigwedge^t V, \bigwedge^t W)$ with $\bigwedge^t V^* \otimes \bigwedge^t W$. Moreover we consider all t simultaneously by taking the unions

$$Y(V, W) = \bigcup_{t \geq 0} Y_t(V, W) \quad \text{and} \quad X(V, W) = \bigcup_{t \geq 0} X_t(V, W)$$

in the algebra $\bigwedge V^* \otimes \bigwedge W$.

Theorem 1.1. *Let K be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0. Then $X(V, W)$ is the closure of $Y(V, W)$ under the operation of $V^* \times W$ by multiplication on $\bigwedge V^* \otimes \bigwedge W$.*

Clearly, in the algebra $\bigwedge V^* \otimes \bigwedge W$ (or its subalgebra $\bigoplus_t \bigwedge^t V^* \otimes \bigwedge^t W$) the map Λ_t is just the t th power map, but usually we prefer the viewpoint of linear maps and their exterior powers.

The group $G = \mathrm{GL}(V) \times \mathrm{GL}(W)$ acts naturally on $Y_t(V, W)$ and $X_t(V, W)$. The proof of Theorem 1.1 is based on an analysis of the orbit structure of $X_t(V, W)$. It turns out that these orbits are classified by two numerical invariants. One of them is the ordinary rank of an element $x \in \mathrm{Hom}_K(\bigwedge^t V, \bigwedge^t W)$. The other one is a new invariant that we will call *small rank* $\mathrm{sr}(x)$. As we will see, $\mathrm{sr}(x)$ indicates from which $Y_u(V, W)$ the element x “originates” in the sense of Theorem 1.1: for $x \in X_t(V, W)$ with $\mathrm{rank} x > 1$ a representation

$$x = ((\alpha_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha_{t-s}) \otimes (y_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge y_{t-s})) \cdot x'$$

with $x' \in Y_s(V, W)$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{t-s} \in V^*$ and $y_1, \dots, y_{t-s} \in W$ is possible if and only if $s = \mathrm{sr}(x) - 1$, and if $\mathrm{rank} x = 1$, then $\mathrm{sr}(x) = 1$ as well, and one can choose $S = 0$.

The determination of the orbits is based on the construction of normal forms for suitable pairs of rank and small rank on one side (Section 2), and an analysis of the coordinate ring $A_t(V, W)$ of $X_t(V, W)$ on the other (Section 3). After the choice of bases in V and W , one can identify the coordinate ring of $\mathrm{Hom}_K(V, W)$ with the polynomial ring $K[X]$ in the entries of an $m \times n$ matrix X of indeterminates over K and $A_t(V, W)$ with the subalgebra $A_t = A_t(m, n)$ of $K[X]$ generated by the t -minors of X . Using the decomposition of A_t into irreducible G -submodules, we will determine the G -stable prime ideals in A_t (Theorem 3.11). At this point, the hypothesis of characteristic 0 is used in a crucial way.

We will then analyze the fibers of Λ_t (Section 4). The normal forms make it easy to understand the effect of the (iterated) multiplication by elements of $V^* \times W$. It is then not difficult to determine the structure of the orbits (Section 5) and to prove Theorem 1.1. It is an important point that $X_{t'}(V', W')$ is a retract of $X_t(V, W)$ if $t - t' \geq \dim V - \dim V'$, $\dim W - \dim W'$.

In the last part of the paper (Section 6) we determine the singular locus of X_t . Apart from the special cases (i), (ii) and (iii) described above, the singular locus of X_t is formed by the elements of rank ≤ 1 . The singular locus is always contained in Y_t .

Throughout the paper, K is an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0. However, among the basic arguments, only the determination of the G -stable prime ideals in $A_t(m, n)$ depends on it. We believe that all the results can be extended without changes to the case $\mathrm{char} K > \min(t, m - t, n - t)$, which we call *non-exceptional*. The extension to arbitrary characteristic may require some changes.

Conventions. For a more compact notation we set $L = L(V, W) = \mathrm{Hom}_K(V, W)$ and

$$\mathcal{L}_t = \mathcal{L}_t(V, W) = \mathrm{Hom}_K\left(\bigwedge^t V, \bigwedge^t W\right).$$

It is clear that the dimensions m and n of V and W define all our data up to isomorphism, and therefore we will often replace V and W by them. For example we will write $X_t(m, n)$ for $X_t(V, W)$, and often X_t and Y_t will denote our objects unambiguously.

Similarly we will write $A_t(m, n)$ or A_t for the coordinate ring of X_t . The minors generating it are homogeneous elements of degree t . We can therefore normalize degrees in A_t , dividing the degree in $K[X]$ by t .

The group $G = \mathrm{GL}(V) \times \mathrm{GL}(W)$ acts naturally on L via

$$\beta \mapsto \gamma \circ \beta \circ \alpha^{-1}, \quad (\alpha, \gamma) \in G.$$

By the functoriality of the t -th exterior power it acts likewise on \mathcal{L} , and the map Λ is G -equivariant. Consequently G acts on $Y = Y_t(V, W)$ and on $X = X_t(V, W)$.

It will sometimes be useful to allow that $t = 0$. By definition, $\Lambda^0 \beta$ is the identity on $K = \Lambda^0 V = \Lambda^0 W$ for all $\beta \in L$.

With a basis e_1, \dots, e_m of V we associate the basis of $\Lambda^t V$ that consists of the products $e_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{i_t}$ with $i_1 < \dots < i_t$. If necessary we order these basis elements lexicographically by their indices. The same convention applies to W .

If an element $\beta \in L$ is represented by a matrix B with respect to given bases of V and W , then, with the choice of bases of the exterior powers just specified, $\Lambda^t \beta$ is given by the matrix $\Lambda^t B$ whose entries are the t -minors

$$[i_1 \dots i_t \mid j_1 \dots j_t]_B$$

of B . This notation will be used for t -minors of matrices in general, and the index B may be omitted if no confusion arises.

2. NUMERICAL INVARIANTS AND NORMAL FORMS

It is easy to see that $Y_t(m, n)$ consists of exactly $m - t + 2$ orbits. In fact, L consists of $m + 1$ orbits characterized by the ranks of the elements in L . Of these orbits, t are mapped to $0 \in \mathcal{L}$, namely those corresponding to the ranks $0, \dots, t - 1$, and the images of the remaining ones stay disjoint in \mathcal{L} , since

$$\mathrm{rank} \bigwedge^t \varphi = \binom{\mathrm{rank} \varphi}{t}.$$

If $t = m$, then $Y_t(m, n) = X_t(m, n)$ is just the affine cone over the Grassmannian. In the case $1 < t < mm$ in which we are interested, Y_t is a proper subset of X_t , as we will see soon.

We introduce a numerical invariant that is invariant under the action of $G = \mathrm{GL}(V) \times \mathrm{GL}(W)$ on \mathcal{L}_t . (It is actually invariant under the action of $\mathrm{GL}(V) \times \mathrm{GL}(\Lambda^t W)$.)

Definition 2.1. The *small rank* $\mathrm{sr}(\psi)$ of $\psi \in \mathcal{L}_t$ is the maximum of the ranks of the restrictions of ψ to subspaces $\Lambda^t U$ of $\Lambda^t V$ where U ranges over the subspaces of V that have dimension $\leq t + 1$.

We now construct elements in X_t for certain pairs of rank and small rank. Later on we will show that only these numerical invariants occur in X_t and that they classify the G -orbits in X_t . Therefore the diagonal matrices $\mathbf{d}_{u, u+k-1}$ constructed in the proof of the following proposition can serve as normal forms.

Proposition 2.2. *There exist elements $x \in X_t(m, n)$ for the following combinations of small rank and rank:*

$$\text{sr}(x) = \text{rank } x = 0,$$

$$\text{sr}(x) = \text{rank } x = 1,$$

$$\text{sr}(x) = 2, \dots, t+1, \quad \text{rank } x = \binom{\text{sr}(x) + k - 1}{\text{sr}(x) - 1}, \quad k = 1, \dots, m - t.$$

Proof. Since $m \leq n$, we can identify V with a subspace of W , and $\mathcal{L}_t(V, V)$ with a subspace of $\mathcal{L}_t(V, W)$. Rank and small rank do not change if we extend elements from $\mathcal{L}_t(V, V)$ to $\mathcal{L}_t(V, W)$ in a trivial way. Therefore we can assume that $m = n$, identify V and W , and consider the elements of L as endomorphisms. Let e_1, \dots, e_m be a basis of V .

For $\text{sr}(x) = \text{rank } x = 0$ we choose $x = \mathbf{d}_{0,0} = 0$. For $\text{sr}(x) = \text{rank } x = 1$ we choose $x = \mathbf{d}_{1,1} = \Lambda_t(\varphi)$ where $\varphi(e_i) = e_i$, $i = 1, \dots, t$ and $\varphi(e_i) = 0$ for $i > t$.

Let $2 \leq u \leq t+1$, $1 \leq k \leq m-t$, and set $v = t+1-u$. We will now identify an element $\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}$ in $X_t(m, n)$ with small rank u and rank $\binom{u+k-1}{u-1}$. We consider the morphism $\alpha : K^* \rightarrow L$, where $\alpha(\kappa)$ is the diagonal matrix with the entries

$$\alpha(\kappa)_{ii} = \begin{cases} \kappa^{-(t-v)}, & 1 \leq i \leq v, \\ \kappa^v, & v+1 \leq i \leq v+u+k-1, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Then $\Lambda_t \circ \alpha$ extends to a morphism $\bar{\alpha} : K \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_t$ for which $\bar{\alpha}(0)$ is a diagonal matrix $\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}$ with entries 1 or 0 on the diagonal. Clearly $\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}$ lies in X_t .

Furthermore $\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}$ has exactly

$$\binom{u+k-1}{u-1}$$

entries equal to 1 on the diagonal and they sit in the positions with indices $[1 \dots v, I \mid 1 \dots v, I]$ where I varies over the $(t-v)$ -subsets of $\{v+1, \dots, v+u+k-1\} = \{v+1, \dots, t+k\}$. It remains to show that $\text{sr}(\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}) = u$. Consider the subspace $V' = Ke_1 + \dots + Ke_{t+1}$. We identify $\wedge^t V'$ with the subspace generated by the basis elements $e_J = \wedge_{j \in J} e_j$ where J is a t -subset of $\{1, \dots, t+1\}$. The linear map $\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}$ sends $t+1-v = u$ elements of this basis to themselves, namely those for which J contains $\{1, \dots, v\}$. Therefore $\text{sr}(\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}) \geq u$.

For the opposite inequality we choose elements f_1, \dots, f_{t+1} in V , and represent them in the basis e_1, \dots, e_m :

$$f_i = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} e_j.$$

Then the restriction of $\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}$ to $\wedge^t V'$, $V' = Kf_1 + \dots + Kf_{t+1}$, is given by a matrix A' whose entries are t -minors of $A = (a_{ij})$. In a row of A' we find the t -minors of A whose row indices leave out a given index $i = 1, \dots, t+1$ and whose column indices correspond to those t -subsets of $\{1, \dots, t+k\}$ that contain $1, \dots, v$. Such a matrix has rank $\leq t+1-v$.

In fact, the rank is maximal when the entries of A are indeterminates, and then there exist v linearly independent relations of the $t+1$ rows of A' , given by the columns of

A with indices $1, \dots, v$ (with appropriate signs), resulting from Laplace expansion of a t -minor with two equal columns (namely the j -th, $j = 1, \dots, v$). \square

We can already observe that Y_t is a proper subset of X_t if $1 < t < m$. In fact, let $\varphi \in L$. If $\text{rank } \varphi < t$, then $\Lambda_t(\varphi) = 0$, and if $\text{rank } \varphi = t$, then $\text{rank } \Lambda_t(\varphi) = 1$. If $\text{rank } \varphi \geq t + 1$, then $\text{sr}(\Lambda_t(\varphi)) = t + 1$.

We need some functions which help us to determine small rank.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\delta = [1 \dots v | 1 \dots v]$, $0 \leq v \leq t + 1$, and $\eta = [1 \dots t + 1 | 1 \dots t + 1]$ (with $\delta = 1$ if $v = 0$) and set $f_v = \delta \eta^{t-v} \in A_t(m, n) = \mathcal{O}(X_t(m, n))$. Then*

$$f_v(\mathbf{d}_{u, u+k-1}) = 0 \iff u < t + 1 - v.$$

Proof. First we have to express f_v in the coordinates of \mathcal{L} . We claim that

$$f_v = \det((-1)^{i+j} [1 \dots t + 1 \setminus i | 1 \dots t + 1 \setminus j]_{i, j=v+1, \dots, t+1}).$$

Note that this equation generalizes the formula for the determinant of the adjoint matrix (which it contains for $v = 0$).

It is enough to prove the equation over the field of complex numbers. Both sides of the equation are invariant under the action of the direct product of the unipotent lower triangular subgroup of $\text{GL}_m(K)$ and the unipotent upper triangular subgroup of $\text{GL}_n(K)$. Furthermore they have the same degrees with respect to all rows and columns of X . The space of such forms is 1-dimensional (for example, see [6, (11.11)]), and so both sides must differ by a scalar. That it is 1, follows if we evaluate both sides on the unit matrix.

Finally we evaluate f_v on the elements $\mathbf{d}_{u, u+k-1}$. \square

Remark 2.4. The results of this section do not depend on characteristic.

3. G-STABLE PRIME IDEALS

The polynomial ring $K[X] \cong \mathcal{O}(\text{Hom}_K(V, W))$ decomposes into irreducible G -submodules M_λ parametrized by the Young tableaux of shape λ as discussed in [7] or [6, Section 11]. Each M_λ is generated as a G -module by every (standard) bitableau of shape λ that is nested on one side (rows or columns). In particular the bi-initial (or mixed initial/final) bitableaux belong to M_λ and generate it.

The shapes λ are non-increasing sequences $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_u)$ of positive integers such that $\lambda_i \leq \min(m, n)$. We consider some functions on the set of shapes, namely

$$\gamma_j(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^u \max(\lambda_i - j + 1, 0), \quad j = 1, \dots, m,$$

and

$$\pi_j(\lambda) = \gamma_j(\lambda) - \frac{\gamma_1(\lambda)}{t}(t - j + 1), \quad j = 1, \dots, t.$$

Now let Π be a product of minors of shape λ . Then we set $\gamma_j(\Pi) = \gamma_j(\lambda)$ and $\pi_j(\Pi) = \pi_j(\lambda)$. The functions γ_j , introduced in [7], extend to discrete valuations on $\text{QF}(K[X])$ with non-negative values on $K[X]$ and the center of γ_j is $I_j(X)$ (see [3]). Note that γ_1 is just the ordinary total degree in $K[X]$.

Note that the π_j depend on the value of t under consideration. The value of π_j is an integer for all j if and only if $\gamma_1(\lambda)$, i.e. the number of boxes of λ , is divisible by t . In fact,

the functions π_j are discrete valuations on the quotient field of the Veronese subalgebra V_t of the polynomial ring $K[X]$. See [3] for a precise discussion. There we have shown:

Theorem 3.1. *The subalgebra A_t of $K[X]$ has a basis of standard bitableaux. One has $A_t = \{x \in V_t : \pi_2(x) \geq 0\}$.*

The theorem holds for all values of t, m, n . For $t = 1$ it holds vacuously since π_2 is not defined. Note that V_t contains no elements with $\pi_2(x) > 0$ if $t = m = \min(m, n)$. If $1 < t < m$, then V_t contains elements of positive value under π_2 as, for instance, δ^t where δ is a $(t+1)$ -minor of X .

In the following we want to work with the weight of a shape (or a product of minors with that shape). We set

$$\varepsilon_i(\lambda) = \#\{j : \lambda_j = i\} \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon(\lambda) = (\varepsilon_1(\lambda), \dots, \varepsilon_m(\lambda)).$$

The proof of Theorem 3.1 is based on the following formula that can be checked by direct computation:

Proposition 3.2. *For $u = 3, \dots, m$ one has $\pi_u = (u-1)\pi_2 + \sum_{k=1}^{u-2} \varepsilon_k$. In particular, $\pi_j(x) \geq 0$ for $j \geq 3$ and all $x \in A_t$.*

As a consequence we obtain

Proposition 3.3. *The subalgebra $A_t = A_t(m, n)$ is a G -submodule of $K[X]$ and the direct sum of those M_λ for which*

- (i) $t \mid \gamma_1(\lambda)$ and
- (ii) $\pi_2(\lambda) \geq 0$.

This follows immediately from Theorem 3.1 since a product of minors (especially a nested bitableaux) belongs to A_t if and only if its degree is divisible by t and its shape λ satisfies $\pi_2(\lambda) \geq 0$.

For a G -submodule H of $K[X]$ we set

$$\text{supp}(H) = \{\varepsilon(\lambda) : M_\lambda \subset H\}.$$

Clearly $S_t = \text{supp}(A_t)$ is a (normal) submonoid of \mathbb{Z}^m . It generates a cone $\mathbb{R}_+ S_t$ in \mathbb{R}^m .

Proposition 3.4. *Let $\mathfrak{p} \subset A_t$ be a (G -stable) prime ideal. Then $S_t \setminus \text{supp}(\mathfrak{p}) = S_t \cap F$ where F is a face of $\mathbb{R}_+ S_t$.*

Proof. Consider the subalgebra B of A_t generated by all bi-initial bitableaux. It is a subalgebra isomorphic to the monoid algebra $K[S_t]$. Furthermore $\mathfrak{p} \cap B$ is a prime ideal in B , and the ideal \mathfrak{p}' generated by all the monoid elements in \mathfrak{p} (in other words, the initial bitableaux in \mathfrak{p}) is again a prime ideal. But \mathfrak{p}' is then generated by the monoid elements in $S_t \setminus F$ for some face F of $\mathbb{R}_+ S_t$. \square

We denote the face F appearing in the proposition by $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})$. Now suppose that \mathfrak{p} is G -stable. Then \mathfrak{p} is uniquely determined by $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})$ since $\mathfrak{p} = \bigoplus_{\varepsilon(\lambda) \notin \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})} M_\lambda$.

We will use the following connection between G -stable prime ideals.

Proposition 3.5. *Let X be an affine K -variety, and let G be a connected group acting regularly on X . Then the assignment $Gx \mapsto \overline{Gx}$ yields a bijection between the set $\{Gx : x \in X\}$ of orbits and the set $\{\overline{Gx} : x \in X\}$ of orbit closures.*

If there exist only finitely many orbits or only finitely many G -stable prime ideals in $\mathcal{O}(X)$, then both these sets are in bijective correspondence with the set of G -stable prime ideals in $\mathcal{O}(X)$ via the assignment $Gx \mapsto I(Gx)$.

The first assertion follows immediately from the fact that each orbit closure contains exactly one dense orbit, since each orbit is open in its closure (see Steinberg [10]). The second assertion is likewise easily proved.

Let us come back to our variety X_t and its coordinate ring, the algebras of minors A_t . The discussion above shows that A_t has only finitely many G -stable prime ideals.

It is useful to consider the cases $t = 1$ and $t = m$ first (we always assume $m \leq n$). If $t = 1$, then $A_1 = K[X]$ has exactly $m + 1$ G -stable prime ideals corresponding to the potential ranks of $m \times n$ matrices, and these are given by the determinantal ideals $\mathfrak{q}_i = I_i(X)$, $i = 1, \dots, m + 1$ (with $\mathfrak{q}_{m+1} = 0$).

In the case $t = m$ there exist exactly two G -stable prime ideals, namely $\mathfrak{q}_{t+1} = 0$, and $\mathfrak{q}_t = I_t(X) \cap A_t$ where the latter is the irrelevant maximal ideal. This follows immediately from the transitivity of the action of G on the Grassmannian, but it also follows from the combinatorial condition on G -stable prime ideals in terms of the monoid ring described above: if $t = m$, then $K[S_t]$ is just the polynomial ring in 1 variable, and it has only two prime ideals generated by monomials.

These two cases being out of the way, we may assume that $1 < t < m$ until we reach Theorem 3.11. Under this assumption, the cone $\mathbb{R}_+ S_t$, introduced above, has exactly $m + 1$ facets, namely

$$F_i = \{(e_1, \dots, e_m) \in \mathbb{R}_+ S_t : e_i \geq 0\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m,$$

and

$$F_0 = \{e \in \mathbb{R}_+ S_t : \pi_2(e) \geq 0\}.$$

Proposition 3.6. *The following ideals in A_t are G -stable and prime:*

- (1) $\mathfrak{p}_i = \{x \in A_t : \pi_{i+2}(x) > 0\}$, $i = 0, \dots, t - 2$;
- (2) $\mathfrak{q}_j = I_j(X) \cap A_t = \{x \in A_t : \gamma_j(x) > 0\}$, $j = t, \dots, m$;
- (3) $\mathfrak{p}_i + \mathfrak{q}_j$, $i = 0, \dots, t - 2, j = t + 2, \dots, m$.

Proof. The ideals \mathfrak{p}_i and \mathfrak{q}_j are centers of valuations on A_t . Therefore they are prime. Moreover, they are G -stable since they are defined in terms of the G -invariant valuations γ_j .

The best way to show that $\mathfrak{p}_i + \mathfrak{q}_j$ is prime, is to develop the theory also in the relative situation: one considers the subalgebra $A_{t,j}$ of $R' = K[X]/I_j(X)$ generated by the residue classes of the t -minors. Then π_{i+2} (whose definition by shape does not change in the relative situation) defines a prime ideal in $A_{t,j}$, and $\mathfrak{p}_i + \mathfrak{q}_j$ is the preimage. (It is not difficult to transfer [3] to the relative version.) An alternative proof is given below. \square

Note that \mathfrak{q}_t is the irrelevant maximal ideal of A_t . In addition to the $t(m - t) + 1$ prime ideals listed in Proposition 3.6 we have the zero ideal, and altogether we have found

$t(m-t)+2$ G -stable prime ideals. This is the number of pairs (sr, rank) appearing in Proposition 2.2. For the following it is useful to set

$$\mathfrak{p}_{-1} = \mathfrak{q}_{m+1} = 0.$$

Proposition 3.7. *For all $i = -1, \dots, t-2$ and $j = t+2, \dots, m+1$ one has*

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}_i + \mathfrak{q}_j) = F_0 \cap \dots \cap F_i \cap F_j \cap \dots \cap F_m.$$

(where the empty intersection is the full cone). Furthermore $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q}_{t+1}) = F_0 \cap \dots \cap F_{t-1} \cap F_{t+1} \cap \dots \cap F_m$, and $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q}_t) = F_0 \cap \dots \cap F_m$.

Proof. Since \mathfrak{q}_t is the irrelevant maximal ideal, one has $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q}_t) = \{0\} = F_0 \cap \dots \cap F_m = \{0\}$.

Now suppose that Σ is an bi-initial bitableau whose weight is not contained in $F_0 \cap \dots \cap F_{t-1} \cap F_{t+1} \cap \dots \cap F_m$. If $\varepsilon_i(\Sigma) > 0$ for some $i > t$, then clearly $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{q}_{t+1}$. But if $\varepsilon_j(\Sigma) > 0$ for some $j < t$, then $\pi_2(\Sigma) \geq 0$ implies that $\varepsilon_i(\Sigma) > 0$ for some $i > t$ as well. Since $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q}_{t+1})$ is properly contained in $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q}_t)$, the claim about $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q}_{t+1})$ follows.

Next we consider \mathfrak{p}_0 . By definition, $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}_0) \subset \mathcal{F}_0$. In order to show that $F_j \not\subset \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}_0)$ for $j > 0$ it is enough to find a bi-initial bitableau $\Sigma \notin \mathfrak{p}$, equivalently $\pi_2(\Sigma) = 0$, with $\varepsilon_j(\Sigma) > 0$. First let $j < t$. Then we consider a suitable product $\delta \eta^{t-j}$ where δ has size j and η has size $t+1$. For $j = t$ we simply take a t -minor, and for $j > t$ we consider $\delta \eta^{j-t}$ where η now has size $t-1$.

Similar arguments (together with Proposition 3.2) work in the other cases. \square

It follows that there can be no G -stable prime ideal strictly between \mathfrak{q}_{t-1} and \mathfrak{q}_t , since there is no face strictly between $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q}_t)$ and $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{q}_{t+1})$.

We want to show that the G -stable prime ideals found so far are the only ones. For this purpose we need the following lemma [6, (10.10)]. In a sense, it describes an anti-straightening algorithm. It is the basic argument on which Theorem 3.1 is based.

Lemma 3.8. *Let $\delta = [a_1 \dots a_u | b_1 \dots b_u]$ and $\eta = [a_1 \dots a_v | b_1 \dots b_v]$ with $u < v-1$. Then $\delta \eta$ is a K -linear combination of the products*

$$[a_1 \dots a_u a_k | b_1 \dots b_u b_l] [a_1 \dots a_v \setminus a_k | b_1 \dots b_v \setminus b_l], \quad k, l = u+1, \dots, v.$$

In proving the converse to Proposition 3.6 we first characterize the G -stable prime ideals different from \mathfrak{q}_{t+1} and \mathfrak{q}_t .

Lemma 3.9. *Let \mathfrak{p} be a G -stable prime ideal not containing $M_{(t+1, t-1)}$. Then \mathfrak{p} is one of the $\mathfrak{p}_i + \mathfrak{q}_j$, $i = -1, \dots, t-2$, $j = t+2, \dots, m+1$.*

Proof. Clearly $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \not\subset F_t$. In fact, if $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \subset F_t$, then all t -minors lie in \mathfrak{p} , and so $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q}_t$, the irrelevant maximal ideal. Moreover, by hypothesis, neither $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \subset F_{t-1}$ nor $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \subset F_{t+1}$. Hence all the facets containing $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})$ are among $F_0, \dots, F_{t-2}, F_{t+2}, \dots, F_m$.

Suppose first that $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \subset F_i$ for some $i = 1, \dots, t-2$. We have to show that $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \subset F_{i-1}$ as well, or, equivalently, that $M_\lambda \subset \mathfrak{p}$ for all λ such that $\varepsilon_{i-1}(\lambda) > 0$.

By hypothesis none of the row-nested or column-nested bitableaux of shape $(t+1, t-1)$ is contained in \mathfrak{p} , and this will be very helpful.

Let $\Delta = \delta_1 \dots \delta_w$, $|\delta_1| \leq \dots \leq |\delta_w|$ be a bitableau in A_t containing a factor of size $i-1$, say $|\delta_u| = i-1$. It is certainly enough to show that $\Delta \in \mathfrak{p}$.

Suppose first that Δ contains a factor of size i . If $\Delta \in \mathfrak{p}$, we are done. If $\Delta \notin \mathfrak{p}$, the same is true for all G -conjugates of Δ , in particular for those bitableau produced from Δ by row permutations. So any product of such conjugates does not belong to Δ . However a suitable product of conjugates can be factored into a row-nested bitableau that has the same shape as Δ and further factors all of which also have the same shape. Since the first factor belongs to \mathfrak{p} and the remaining ones are in A_t , we obtain a contradiction.

Now suppose there is no factor of size i in Δ . Since $i - 1 < t$ and $\pi_2(\Delta) \geq 0$, the product Δ must contain a factor, say δ_v , of size $> t$.

We apply anti-straightening to $\delta_u \delta_v$, writing Δ as a linear combination of products

$$\Delta' = \delta_1 \cdots \delta_{u-1} \delta' \delta_{u+1} \cdots \delta_{v-1} \delta'' \delta_{v+1} \cdots \delta_w$$

where $|\delta'| = i$, $|\delta''| = |\delta_v| - 1$. Now choose a row-nested bitableau $\zeta \Theta$ of size $(t+1, t-1)$ such that the rows of the factor ζ of size $t+1$ contain the rows of δ' . After multiplication with $\zeta^{t-i} \Theta^{t-i}$ (which is not in \mathfrak{p}) we split $\Delta'' = \Delta' \zeta^{t-i} \Theta^{t-i}$ into $\delta' \zeta^{t-i}$ and the product Δ''' of the remaining factors. Now we have reached a row-nested bitableau, namely $\delta' \zeta^{t-i}$, with $\pi_2(\delta' \zeta^{t-i}) = 0$ and $\gamma_1(\delta' \zeta^{t-i})$ divisible by t . It belongs to \mathfrak{p} since $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \subset F_i$. Moreover, the complementary factor Δ''' belongs to A_t since it has the same value under π_2 as Δ and $\gamma_1(\Delta''')$ is divisible by t .

The remaining argument for the case $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p}) \subset F_j$, $j \geq t+2$, is almost completely analogous, with ζ replaced by Θ . The only exception is that Δ may have only factors of size $\geq t$. Then, if Δ has a factor of size $> t$, one has $\pi_2(\Delta) > 0$. In this case anti-straightening is Laplace expansion, which reduces the π_2 -value by 1. But since $\pi_2(\Delta) > 0$, this step is harmless, and the rest of the argument remains unchanged. \square

The remaining case of \mathfrak{q}_t and \mathfrak{q}_{t+1} is handled by the next lemma.

Lemma 3.10. *Let $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{q}_t$ be a G -stable prime ideal containing $M_{(t+1, t-1)}$. Then $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q}_{t+1}$.*

Proof. Let $\Delta = \delta_1 \cdots \delta_w$ be a product of minors in \mathfrak{q}_{t+1} . We assume that $|\delta_1| \leq \cdots \leq |\delta_w|$. Moreover, by inserting the empty minor 1 as an extra factor, we can assume that Δ contains a factor of size $\leq t-1$.

We want to show that $\Delta \in \mathfrak{p}$, and for an inductive argument we introduce the following measure:

$$w(\Delta) = \min\{|\delta_j| - |\delta_i| : |\delta_i| \leq t-1, |\delta_j| \geq t+1\}.$$

Note that $|\delta_v| \geq t+1$. Otherwise $\pi_2(\delta) \geq 0$ forces $|\delta_i| = t$ for all i with $\delta_i \neq 1$, and $\delta \notin \mathfrak{q}_{t+1}$.

Suppose that $w(\Delta) = 2$. Then Δ contains a factor $\delta_i \delta_j$ with $\delta_i = t-1$, $\delta_j = t+1$. It may not be row-nested, but if $\Delta \notin \mathfrak{p}$, then $\Delta \Delta' \notin \mathfrak{p}$ where Δ' is a conjugate of Δ under permutation of the rows. For suitable Δ' the product $\Delta \Delta'$ contains a row-nested factor $\eta \zeta$ belonging to $M_{(t+1, t-1)}$. Since $\pi_2(\eta \zeta) = 0$ and $\gamma_1(\eta \zeta) = 2t$, the complementary factor of $\Delta \Delta'$ is in A_t , and we are done.

Now suppose that $w(\Delta) > 2$. We choose a pair δ_i, δ_j such that $w(\Delta) = |\delta_j| - |\delta_i|$.

Apply anti-straightening to it, and write Δ as a linear combination of products Θ of minors in which δ_i is replaced by a minor η of size $|\delta_i| + 1$ and δ_j is replaced by a minor ζ of size $|\delta_j| - 1$.

Note that all the products Θ belong to A_t . In fact, only if $\delta_i = 1$, the value under π_2 drops, and $\pi_2(\Theta) = \pi_2(\Delta) = -1$ in this case. But then we have started with $\pi_2(\Delta) > 0$.

If $\Theta \notin \mathfrak{p}$, we multiply it by Δ (if $\Delta \in \mathfrak{p}$, there was nothing to show). Since not both η and ζ can have size t (otherwise we had had $w(\Delta) = 2$), $w(\Theta\Delta) < w(\Delta)$, and we are again done. \square

In the next theorem the cases $t = 1$ and $t = m$ are included again. However, in these cases we do not define the ideals \mathfrak{p}_i except $\mathfrak{p}_{-1} = 0$.

Theorem 3.11. *There exist exactly $t(m-t) + 2$ G -stable prime ideals in $A_t(m, n)$, namely*

- (1) $\mathfrak{p}_i + \mathfrak{q}_j$, $i = -1, \dots, t-2, j = t+2, \dots, m+1$,
- (2) \mathfrak{q}_{t+1} and \mathfrak{q}_t ,

where $\mathfrak{p}_{-1} = \mathfrak{q}_{m+1} = 0$.

Proof. That the theorem holds in the cases $t = 1$ and $t = m$ has been discussed separately (in these cases $\mathfrak{p}_0 = 0$).

For $1 < t < m$ the preceding results show that only the listed ideals can be prime and G -stable. Therefore there exist at most $t(m-t) + 2$ orbits. That they are prime follows (i) from Proposition 3.6, or (ii) from the fact that we must have at least $t(m-t) + 2$ G -orbits. \square

Corollary 3.12. *The pairs of values for small rank and rank listed in Proposition 2.2 are exactly those occurring in $X_t(m, n)$. Each of them determines a single G -orbit.*

Moreover, with respect to suitable bases in V and W and the induced bases of the exterior powers, each element of $X_t(m, n)$ is given by one of the diagonal matrices $\mathbf{d}_{u, u+k-1}$ constructed in the proof of Proposition 2.2.

The G -stable prime ideal corresponding to the orbit $\{0\}$ is \mathfrak{q}_t , and \mathfrak{q}_{t+1} corresponds to the orbit of rank 1 elements in $X_t(m, n)$. The prime ideal corresponding to the orbit of elements of small rank u , $2 \leq u \leq t+1$, and rank $\binom{u+k-1}{u-1}$, $k = 1, \dots, m-t$, is $\mathfrak{p}_{t-u} + \mathfrak{q}_{t+1+k}$ (where again $\mathfrak{p}_{-1} = \mathfrak{q}_{m+1} = 0$).

Proof. There are $t(m-t) + 2$ such pairs of values, and the number of orbits is also $t(m-t) + 2$.

The G -stable prime ideal \mathfrak{p} corresponds to the orbit Gx if and only if $I(\overline{Gx}) = \mathfrak{p}$. It is obvious that the orbit $\{0\}$ and \mathfrak{q}_t correspond to each other. In order to show that \mathfrak{q}_{t+1} and the rank 1 matrices correspond to each other, we can use the element f_{t-1} constructed in Lemma 2.3. As an initial bitableau of shape $(t+1, t-1)$, it belongs to \mathfrak{q}_{t+1} and vanishes only on the rank 1 element \mathbf{d}_{1t} . Thus only the orbit of rank 1 matrices can be contained in $V(\mathfrak{q}_{t+1})$ (in addition to $\{0\}$).

Using similarly the function f_v which belongs to \mathfrak{p}_v for $v = 0, \dots, t-2$ (and counting the G -stable prime ideals contained in \mathfrak{p}_v), we see that exactly the orbits given by small rank at most $t-v$ are contained in $V(\mathfrak{p}_v)$. It follows that only one of the prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_{t-u} + \mathfrak{q}_j$, $j = t+2, \dots, m+1$, can correspond to an orbit with small rank u , and now it is enough to order these orbits by the inclusion of their closures and compare them to the sequence of prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_{t-u} + \mathfrak{q}_j$. \square

Remark 3.13. (a) Theorem 3.1, Lemma 3.8 and Proposition 3.6 hold in all non-exceptional characteristics, i.e. $\text{char } K = 0$ or $\text{char } K > \min(t, m-t, n-t)$. The hypothesis that $\text{char } K = 0$ enters where we have used that a G -stable prime ideal \mathfrak{p} is uniquely determined by $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{p})$.

(b) The structure of the algebras A_t has been investigated in [3] via a toric deformation. They are Cohen-Macaulay normal domains in all non-exceptional characteristics, and Gorenstein if and only if $t = 1$, $t = \min(m, n)$, $t = m - 1 = n - 1$, or $1/m + 1/n = 1/t$.

In arbitrary characteristic, the algebra $\{x \in V_t : \pi_2(x) \geq 0\}$ is “only” the normalization of A_t ; see [2].

(c) Instead of the toric deformation one can also use the deformation to the algebra of U -invariants where U is a maximal unipotent subgroup of G . For A_t itself this is just the monoid algebra $K[S_t]$, a normal monoid algebra. By the results of Grosshans [9] this implies that A_t is normal Cohen-Macaulay in all non-exceptional characteristics (see also Bruns and Conca [4]). For the residue class rings $A_t/(\mathfrak{p}_i + \mathfrak{q}_j)$ one obtains the same properties since for them the algebra of U -invariants is generated by the bi-initial bitableaux in the corresponding face of $\mathbb{R}_+ S_t$. In particular all orbit closures are normal.

4. ANALYSIS OF Λ_t

It is now clear that the G -orbits in the images $Y_t(V, W)$ are those of ranks 0 and 1 and those of small rank $t + 1$. First we discuss how Λ_t acts on the open set of linear maps of rank $> t$. In order that this set be non-empty we must assume that $t < m$.

Proposition 4.1. *Suppose that $t < m$ and let $L_{>t}$ be the open set of linear maps in L of rank $> t$, and $f, g \in L_{>t}$. Then $\Lambda_t(f) = \Lambda_t(g)$ if and only if $f = \zeta g$ where ζ is a t -th root of unity. Moreover, if $t > 1$, then $\Lambda_t(L_{>t})$ is the complement of $V(\mathfrak{p}_0)$ in $X_t(m, n)$.*

Proof. It follows from Theorem 3.1 that $(A_t)_x = (V_t)_x$ for all elements x in A_t with $\pi_2(x) > 0$. Therefore the map from the affine Veronese variety to $X_t(V, W)$ is an isomorphism on the preimage of $X_t(V, W) \setminus V(\mathfrak{p}_0)$, and thus elements f, g in $\Lambda_t^{-1}(X_t(V, W) \setminus V(\mathfrak{p}_0))$ go to the same element in $X_t(V, W)$ if and only if they go to the same element in the Veronese variety, in other words, if they differ by a t -th root of unity.

Furthermore $X_t(m, n) \setminus V(\mathfrak{p}_0)$ is exactly the union of the orbits of small rank $> t$. Their union, however, is exactly $\Lambda_t(L_{>t})$. In particular the fiber over $\Lambda_t(f)$ is isomorphic to the group of t -th roots of unity.

The last statement is clear since among the G -stable prime ideals only $\mathfrak{q}_{t+2}, \dots, \mathfrak{q}_{m+1}$ do not contain \mathfrak{p}_0 , and they correspond to the orbits of small rank $t + 1$. \square

Proposition 4.2. *Let L_t be the set of linear maps in L of rank t , and $f, g \in L_t$. Then $\Lambda_t(f)$ and $\Lambda_t(g)$ differ by a non-zero scalar if and only if $\text{Ker } f = \text{Ker } g$ and $\text{Im } f = \text{Im } g$. The fiber over $\Lambda_t(f)$ is isomorphic to $\text{SL}_t(K)$.*

Proof. Suppose first that $\text{Ker } f = \text{Ker } g$ and $\text{Im } f = \text{Im } g$. Then f and g both factor through $V/\text{Ker } f$, and can differ only by an isomorphism $V/\text{Ker } f \rightarrow \text{Im } f$. After an identification $V/\text{Ker } f \cong \text{Im } f$, both f and g can be treated as endomorphisms of this vector space. They have the same determinant if and only if they differ by an element of $\text{SL}(V/\text{Ker } f) \cong \text{SL}_t(K)$.

Now suppose that $\Lambda_t f = \bigwedge^t f$ and $\Lambda_t g = \bigwedge^t g$ differ only by a nonzero scalar. Choose an element $x_1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_t$ such that $f(x_1) \wedge \dots \wedge f(x_t) \neq 0$. Set $y_i = g(x_i)$. Then $y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge y_t$

belongs to $\text{Im } \wedge^t g$ and, in fact, generates it. It follows that $f(x_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge f(x_t)$ and $y_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge y_t$ differ only by a scalar. So the subspaces generated by y_1, \dots, y_t and $f(x_1), \dots, f(x_t)$ coincide. By the dual argument we see that $\text{Ker } f = \text{Ker } g$. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Suppose that $1 < t < m$. Then $\Lambda_t(L_{\leq t})$ is the intersection of $\text{Im } \Lambda_t$ and $V(\mathfrak{p}_0)$. Moreover, the image of $L_{\leq t}$ is closed in \mathcal{L}_t .*

Proof. Of the image orbits only those of rank 0 and rank 1 can be contained in $V(\mathfrak{p}_0)$, as seen above. On the other hand, \mathfrak{q}_{t+1} contains \mathfrak{p}_0 . The image of $L_{\leq t}$ is closed since it just $V(\mathfrak{q}_{t+1})$. \square

Remark 4.4. The results in this section hold in all non-exceptional characteristics.

5. THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORBITS

Each $\alpha \in V^*$ operates as a derivation on the exterior algebra $\wedge V$ via

$$x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_u \mathbf{L} \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^u (-1)^{i-1} \alpha(x_i) x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_{i-1} \wedge x_{i+1} \wedge \cdots \wedge x_u.$$

This action of V^* on $\wedge V$ makes $\wedge V$ a right module over $\wedge V^*$ (notation as in Bourbaki [1, p. A.III.162]). Furthermore we will consider $\wedge W$ as a left module over itself.

Let

$$\begin{aligned} D_v(V^*) &= \{\alpha_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha_v : \alpha_j \in V^*\} \setminus \{0\}, \\ D_v(W) &= \{y_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge y_v : y_j \in W\} \setminus \{0\} \end{aligned}$$

be the subsets of decomposable elements in $\wedge^v V^*$ and $\wedge^v W$. Since $D_v(W)$ is the quasiprojective variety of the nonzero elements in the affine cone over $\text{Grass}_v(W)$. One has $\dim D_v(W) = v(n-v) + 1$, and similarly $\dim D_v(V^*) = v(m-v) + 1$.

We define maps

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{\alpha,y} : \mathcal{L}_{t-v}(V, W) &\rightarrow \mathcal{L}_t(V, W), & \alpha \in D_v(V^*), y \in D_v(W), \\ (\Theta_{\alpha,y}(f))(x) &= y \wedge f(x \mathbf{L} \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$V_\alpha = \bigcap_{i=1}^v \text{Ker } \alpha_i \quad \text{and} \quad W_y = W / \sum_{i=1}^v K y_i.$$

Note that $(\wedge^t V) \mathbf{L} \alpha = \wedge^{t-v} V_\alpha$ and that $y \wedge z = 0$ for all z in the kernel of the natural map $\wedge^{t-v} W \rightarrow \wedge^{t-v} W_y$. Hence $\Theta_{\alpha,y}(f)$ only depends on the map $f' \in \mathcal{L}_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)$ induced by f (via restriction to $\wedge^{t-v} V_\alpha$ and the composition with the projection $\wedge^{t-v} W \rightarrow \wedge^{t-v} W_y$). Therefore we will consider $\Theta_{\alpha,y}$ to be defined on $\mathcal{L}_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)$.

Proposition 5.1.

$$\Theta_{\alpha,y}(X_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)) \subset X_t(V, W)$$

is a retract of $X_t(V, W)$.

Proof. First we have to show that indeed $\Theta_{\alpha,y}(X_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)) \subset X_t(V, W)$. Consider an element $\varphi \in X_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)$. As we have seen in Corollary 3.12, with respect to a suitable bases e_1, \dots, e_{m-v} of V_α and f_1, \dots, f_{n-v} of W_y and the induced bases on the exterior powers, the matrix of φ has the form $\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}$.

Now choose bases e'_1, \dots, e'_m of V and f'_1, \dots, f'_n of W such that $e'_i = e_{i-v}$ for $i = v+1, \dots, m$ and $f'_j = f_{j-v}$ for $j = v+1, \dots, n$. Then $\Theta(\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}) = \mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}$ where the matrix on the right is formed in $\mathcal{L}_t(V, W)$ with respect to the bases of $\wedge^t V$ and $\wedge^t W$ induced by e'_1, \dots, e'_m and f'_1, \dots, f'_n .

It is not hard to define a map $\Psi : \mathcal{L}_t(V, W) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)$ such that $\Psi \circ \Theta_{\alpha,y}$ is the identity on $\mathcal{L}_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)$. We extend $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_v$ to a basis $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ of V^* and y_1, \dots, y_v to a basis of W . Then we take the dual bases (α_i^*) of V and (y_j^*) of W^* . Now let

$$(\Xi(\varphi))(x) = (y_1^* \wedge \dots \wedge y_v^*)(\varphi(\alpha_1^* \wedge \dots \wedge \alpha_v^* \wedge x)).$$

It remains to show that $\Xi(X_t(V, W)) \subset X_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)$. This follows from the next proposition. \square

We want to write out the maps defined in terms of coordinates. To this end we let (after the choice of bases as above) denote the coordinates on $\mathcal{L}_t(m, n)$ by $E_{I,J}$ where $I \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$ and $J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, $\#I = \#J = t$. By E' we denote the corresponding coordinates of $\mathcal{L}_{t-v}(m-v, n-v)$. Then $\Theta = \Theta_{\alpha,y}$ is given by the substitution

$$\theta : E_{I,J} \mapsto \begin{cases} E'_{I^-, J^-}, & \{1, \dots, v\} \subset I, J, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Here we set $I^- = \{i_{v+1} - v, \dots, i_t - v\}$ and J^- is defined accordingly. As we have seen already, this substitution induces a morphism of coordinate rings $A_t(m, n) \rightarrow A_{t-v}(m-v, n-v)$ sending $[I|J]_X$ to $[I^-|J^-]_{X'}$ if $\{1, \dots, v\} \subset I, J$, and to 0 otherwise.

In order to complete the proof of Proposition 5.1 we have to show that the substitution corresponding to Ψ , namely

$$\psi : E'_{L,M} \mapsto E_{L^+, M^+}, \quad L^+ = \{1, \dots, v\} \cup \{l_1 + v, \dots, l_{t-v} + v\}$$

induces a morphism $A_{t-v}(m-t, n-t) \rightarrow A_t(m, n)$.

To this end we consider the polynomial rings $K[X]$ and $K[X']$ and the substitution

$$\zeta : X_{ij} \mapsto \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \leq v, \\ X'_{i-v, j-v}, & i, j > v, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Let B be the subalgebra of $A_t(m, n)$ generated by the minors $[L^+|M^+]_X$. Evidently ζ induces a surjective morphism $B \mapsto A_{t-v}(m-v, n-v)$. We claim that it is an isomorphism. Then the inverse is exactly the morphism induced by ψ , and we have proved Proposition 5.1.

Note that B has a basis S of standard bitableaux all of whose factors contain $\{1, \dots, v\}$ in their row as well in their column part. This follows immediately from the straightening algorithm, since straightening preserves the content of a bitableau and each generator of B contains $\{1, \dots, v\}$ in its row and column part. In particular, the standard bitableaux in a representation of an element of normalized degree k all have exactly k factors. Clearly

γ maps a standard bitableau in S of degree k to a standard bitableau in $A_{t-v}(m, n)$ of the same degree k , and in fact induces a bijection between the degree k elements in S and the degree k standard bitableau in $A_{t-v}(m-v, n-v)$. To sum up:

Proposition 5.2. *The substitutions θ and ψ induce a retraction of $A_t(m, n)$ onto $A_{t-v}(m-v, n-v)$.*

More generally, $A_{t'}(m', n')$ is a retract of $A_t(m, n)$ if $m-m', n-n' \geq t-t'$.

The last statement is very easy to see. Set $m'' = m' - (t-t')$ and $n'' = n - (t-t')$. Then $A_t(m'', n'')$ is evidently a retract of $A_t(m, n)$, and then we can apply the first part.

Next we want to investigate the effect of varying α and y in Proposition 5.1. To this end we define a suitable bundle over $D_v(V^*) \times D_v(W)$. First we consider the trivial bundles with fiber $\wedge^{t-v} V$ over $D_t(V^*)$ and fiber $\wedge^{t-v} W$ over $D_t(W)$. Then we take the subbundle of the first whose fiber over $\alpha_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha_v$ is V_α , and the quotient bundle of the second whose fiber over $y_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge y_v$ is W_y . Finally we get the bundle $\mathcal{B}_{v,t-v}$ over $D_v(V^*) \times D_t(W)$ whose fiber over (α, y) is $\mathcal{L}_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)$.

The bundles we have defined are locally trivial and quasi-projective varieties.

Theorem 5.3. *Let $u = 1, k = 0$ or $u \in \{2, \dots, t+1\}$ and $k \in \{1, \dots, m-t\}$. Set $v = t - u + 1$ and let Z be the subvariety of $\mathcal{B}_{v,t-v}$ whose fiber over (α, y) is the $\mathrm{GL}(V_\alpha) \times \mathrm{GL}(W_y)$ -orbit O of $Y_{u-1}(V_\alpha, W_y)$ corresponding to small rank u and rank $\binom{u-1+k}{u-1}$. Then its image under*

$$\Theta : \mathcal{B}_{v,t-v} \mapsto X_t(V, W), \quad \Theta(\alpha, y, f) = \Theta_{\alpha,y}(f),$$

is the G -orbit O' in $X_t(V, W)$ with small rank u and rank $\binom{u-1+k}{u-1}$.

Moreover, $\Theta(\alpha', y', f') = \Theta(\alpha, y, f)$ for $f, f' \in Y_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)$ if and only if there exist $\lambda, \mu, \rho \in K^$ such that $\alpha' = \lambda\alpha$, $y' = \mu y$, $f' = \rho f$ and $\lambda\mu\rho = 1$. (For $u = 1, k = 0$ one necessarily has $\rho = 1$.)*

Proof. By the definition of $\Theta_{\alpha,y}$, the image of Θ really is the image of the map $D_v(V^*) \times D_v(W) \times \mathcal{L}_{t-v}(V, W)$ that sends (α, y, f) to $x \mapsto y \wedge f(x \mathbf{L} \alpha)$. This map is G -equivariant, and therefore maps orbits to orbits. Thus the first statement holds.

We will now show that we can recover y up to a nonzero scalar from the image of $\Theta(\alpha, y, f)$ if $f \in Y_{t-v}(V_\alpha, W_y)$. We choose $g \in \mathrm{Hom}_K(V_\alpha, W_y)$ such that $f = \wedge^{t-v} g$. We extend g to V and lift the extension to a linear map, also called g , from V to W . Then, as discussed above, $\Theta_{\alpha,y}(f)$ is given by $x \mapsto y \wedge f(x \mathbf{L} \alpha)$. The image of $f \circ \alpha$ is $f(\wedge^{t-v} V_\alpha)$, since $\wedge^{t-v} V_\alpha$ is the image of α . Since $f = \wedge^{t-v} g$ we obtain finally that the image of $\Theta_{\alpha,y}(f)$ is of the form $y \wedge \wedge^{t-v} W'$. Since f has small rank $t-v+1$, the image of W' in W_y has dimension at least $t-v+1$. But then it follows that the annihilator of $y \wedge \wedge^{t-v} W'$ in W with respect to exterior multiplication is the subspace generated by y_1, \dots, y_v . This subspace determines $y = y_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge y_v$ up to a nonzero scalar. It follows that $y' = \mu y$ if $\Theta(\alpha', y', f') = \Theta(\alpha, y, f)$. By dual reasons we obtain $\alpha' = \lambda\alpha$.

We can replace y' by y and α' by α , and, consequently, f' by $\lambda^{-1}\mu^{-1}f'$. Then $f = \lambda^{-1}\mu^{-1}f'$ by Proposition 5.1.

Note that $Y_0(V_\alpha, W_y)$ contains only one element, namely the multiplication by 1 on K . This explains why $\rho = 1$ in the case $u = 1, k = 0$. \square

Corollary 5.4. *The orbit O' of rank 1 in $X_t(m, n)$ has dimension $(m - t)t + (n - t)t + 1$. The orbit O' of small rank $u \geq 2$ and rank $\binom{u-1+k}{u-1}$, $k = 1, \dots, m - t$, has dimension*

$$mn - (t - u + 1)^2 - (m - (t + k))(n - (t + k)).$$

Proof. By the theorem,

$$\dim O' = \dim D_v(V^*) + \dim D_v(W) + \dim O - \varepsilon$$

where $v = t + 1 - u$ and $\varepsilon = 2$ for $u > 1$ and $\varepsilon = 1$ for $u = 1$. (This discrepancy explains why the formula for $u \geq 2$, when applied in the case $u = 1$, gives a result that is too small by 1.)

One has $\dim D_v(V^*) = v(m - v) + 1$ and $\dim D_v(W) = v(n - v) + 1$. It remains to find the dimension of O' . As we have seen above, O' is the quotient of the quasiprojective variety L_{t-v+k} of rank $u - 1 + k$ linear maps in $L = \text{Hom}_K(V_\alpha, W_y) \cong \text{Hom}_K(K^{m-v}, K^{n-v})$ modulo the action of the $(u - 1)$ -th roots of unity. This is a finite group and so $\dim O' = \dim L_{u-1+k}$. But $\dim L_{u-1+k} = \dim L_{\leq u-1+k}$, and the standard formula for the dimension of the determinantal variety $L_{\leq u-1+k}$ yields

$$\dim O' = (m - v)(n - v) - ((m - v) - (u - 1 + k))((n - v) - (u - 1 + k)). \quad \square$$

There is a natural isomorphism $\mathcal{L}_i(V, W) \cong \bigwedge^i V^* \otimes \bigwedge^i W$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$ where the action of $\bigwedge^i V^*$ is the right multiplication on $\bigwedge^i V$ given above. With respect to this isomorphism, the assignment $\varphi \mapsto \bigwedge^i \varphi$ is just the i th power map in the algebra $\bigwedge V^* \otimes \bigwedge W$ or its subalgebra $\bigoplus_i \bigwedge^i V^* \otimes \bigwedge^i W$. The map $\Theta_{\alpha, y}$ is the left multiplication by $\alpha \otimes y$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Theta_{\alpha, y}(\beta \otimes z))(x) &= y \wedge (\beta \otimes z)(x \mathbf{L} \alpha) \\ &= y \wedge ((x \mathbf{L} \alpha \mathbf{L} \beta)z) \\ &= (x \mathbf{L} (\alpha \wedge \beta))y \wedge z, \end{aligned}$$

and we get the same result by applying $(\alpha \wedge \beta) \otimes (y \wedge z)$ to x . (Note that $x \mathbf{L} \alpha \mathbf{L} \beta \in K$.)

If we give up some precision in the description of the orbits, we get a very smooth result for the Zariski closure of the union

$$X(V, W) = \bigcup_{t \geq 0} X_t(V, W)$$

in the algebra $\bigwedge V^* \otimes \bigwedge W$. Analogously we define $Y(V, W)$ as the union of the images $Y_t(V, W)$. The following theorem has already been stated in the introduction.

Theorem 5.5. *$X(V, W)$ is the closure of $Y(V, W)$ under the iterated operation of $V^* \times W$ by multiplication on $\bigwedge V^* \otimes \bigwedge W$.*

Moreover, for $x \in X_t(V, W)$ with $\text{rank } x > 1$ there exists a presentation

$$\begin{aligned} x &= ((\alpha_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \alpha_{t-s}) \otimes (y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge y_{t-s})) \cdot x', \\ x' &\in Y_s(V, W), \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{t-s} \in V^*, y_1, \dots, y_{t-s} \in W, \end{aligned}$$

if and only if $s = \text{sr}(x) - 1$. (If $\text{rank } x = 1$, then one can choose $s = \text{sr}(x) - 1 = 0$.)

Proof. Only the statement on $\text{sr}(x) - 1$ has not yet been completely justified. First let $s = \text{sr}(x) - 1$. To guarantee the existence of a representation as claimed in the theorem, it is enough to check that the normal forms $\mathbf{d}_{u,u+k-1}$ of small rank u indeed “come from” $Y_{u-1}(V, W)$, and this has been seen in the proof of Proposition 5.1.

Suppose now that $\text{rank } x > 1$ and that x has a representation as in the theorem. Then $x = \Theta_{\alpha,y}(x'')$ where $x' \in \mathcal{L}_s(V_\alpha, W_y)$ is induced by x' . Evidently $x'' \in Y_s(V_\alpha, W_y)$. Therefore $\text{sr}(x'')$ can only attain the values $0, 1, s+1$. But if $\text{sr}(x'') \leq 1$, then $\text{rank } x'' \leq 1$ as well, and evidently $\text{rank } x \leq 1$. So only $\text{sr}(x'') = s+1$ is possible, and since $\text{sr}(x) = \text{sr}(x'')$, we conclude that $s = \text{sr}(x) - 1$. (The equation $\text{sr}(x) = \text{sr}(x'')$ can again be checked on the normal forms.) \square

Remark 5.6. The hypothesis that $\text{char } K = 0$ enters the results of this section only through Corollary 3.12. Again, non-exceptional characteristic would be enough if Corollary 3.12 could be generalized.

6. THE SINGULAR LOCUS

The goal of this section is to identify the singular locus $\text{Sing}(X_t)$ of X_t . This will be achieved by describing some localizations of A_t . We need some preliminary results. The first is Binet’s formula:

Lemma 6.1. *Let A and B be matrices of size $m \times n$ and $n \times p$. Set $C = AB$. Let $a = a_1, \dots, a_t$ and $b = b_1, \dots, b_t$ with $1 \leq a_i \leq m$ and $1 \leq b_i \leq m$. Then*

$$[a|b]_C = \sum [a|c]_A [c|b]_B$$

where the sum is extended to all the increasing subsequences c of length t of $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

The second is a way of producing new relations among minors of a given size by starting from known relations and applying the group operation. A *Plücker relation* on t -minors is a quadratic relation with integral coefficients among the maximal minors of the generic $t \times n$ matrix. It can be written in the form:

$$(1) \quad \sum \lambda_i [\alpha_i] [\beta_i] = 0$$

where $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, and α_i, β_i are increasing sequences on length t bounded below by 1 and above by n and $[\alpha_i]$ and $[\beta_i]$ are the corresponding t -minors. We say that the Plücker relation (1) is *homogeneous* if the multi-set $\alpha_i \cup \beta_i$ does not depend on i ; in that case we say that (1) is homogeneous of *degree* $\alpha_i \cup \beta_i$. The typical homogeneous Plücker relation arises in the following way: Let $a = a_1, \dots, a_{t-1}$ and $b = b_1, \dots, b_{t+1}$ column indices; then the Plücker relation associated with a and b is:

$$(2) \quad \sum_{j=1}^{t+1} (-1)^{j+1} [a_1 \dots a_{t-1}, b_j] [b_1 \dots b_{j-1}, b_{j+1} \dots b_{t+1}] = 0$$

For example, with $t = 2$ and $a = 1$ and $b = 2, 3, 4$ we get

$$(3) \quad [12][34] - [13][24] + [14][23] = 0$$

This is essentially the only Plücker relation on 2-minors. It is homogeneous of degree $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

Lemma 6.2. *Consider a homogeneous Plücker relation (1) on t -minors of degree v . For every matrix X of size $m \times n$, for every matrix A of size $t \times m$ and for every multi-set u of elements in $\{1, \dots, m\}$ and of cardinality $2t$ one has:*

$$\sum_c [c]_A [c']_A \sum_i \lambda_i [c | \alpha_i]_X [c' | \beta_i]_X = 0$$

where the sum \sum_c is extended over all the increasing sequences $c \subset u$ of cardinality t , and $c' = u \setminus c$.

Proof. We may assume that $X = (X_{ij})$ is a matrix of variables. We give X_{ij} the multidegree (e_i, f_j) in $\mathbb{Z}^m \times \mathbb{Z}^n$ where e_i and f_j are the corresponding canonical bases of \mathbb{Z}^m and \mathbb{Z}^n . The Plücker relation, specialized to the matrix AX gives a relation among the maximal minors of AX . Using Binet's formula we get

$$\sum_{c,b} [c]_A [b]_A \sum_i [c | \alpha_i]_X [b | \beta_i]_X = 0$$

where the sum $\sum_{c,b}$ is extended over all the ordered pairs (c, b) of increasing sequences of length t in $\{1, \dots, m\}$. So all the multihomogeneous components of the above polynomial in the X_{ij} vanishes. The vanishing of the component of multidegree $(r_1, \dots, r_m, c_1, \dots, c_n)$ where $r_k = |\{i \in u : i = k\}|$ and $c_k = |\{i \in v : i = k\}|$ gives the desired expression. \square

Particular choices of the matrix, of the Plücker relation (1), of A and of u result in particular kinds of relations:

Lemma 6.3. *For every $0 \leq s \leq t$ set $w = \{s+1, s+2, \dots, 2t-s\}$ and consider the set B of the subsequences b of w of cardinality $t-s$ and such that for all $i = s+1, \dots, s+t$ one has $|b \cap \{i, i+t-s\}| = 1$. Then the relation*

$$\sum_{b \in B} (-1)^b \sum_{j=t}^{2t} (-1)^{j+1} [1 \dots s, b | 1 \dots t-1 j] [1 \dots s, b' | t \dots \hat{j} \dots 2t] = 0$$

holds in every matrix. Here $b' = w \setminus b$ and $(-1)^b = \pm 1$.

Proof. Let A be the $t \times (2t-s)$ matrix with block decomposition

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{t-s} & I_{t-s} \end{pmatrix}$$

where I_k denotes the $k \times k$ identity matrix. Set $u = \{1, 1, 2, 2, \dots, s, s, s+1, s+2, \dots, 2t-s\}$. Then apply Lemma 6.2 to the Plücker relation (2) with A and u as just defined. To see that one gets the claimed relation note that the non-zero maximal minors of A are all 1 or -1 , that they arise exactly by taking column indices of the form $1 \dots s, b$ with $b \in B$, and that $b \in B$ if and only if $b' \in B$. \square

Indeed simple considerations show that the sign $(-1)^b$ in the formula above is 1 if $t-s$ is odd or if the cardinality of $\{i \in b : i \leq t\}$ is even and -1 otherwise.

For instance, by applying 6.3 with $s = 0$ and $t = 2$, we have $B = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1, 4\}, \{2, 3\}, \{3, 4\}\}$ and get the 12-term relation

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} & +[12|14][34|23] - [14|14][23|23] - [23|14][14|23] + [34|14][12|23] \\ & - [12|13][34|24] + [14|13][23|24] + [23|13][14|24] - [34|13][12|24] \\ & + \underline{[12|12][34|34]} - [14|12][23|34] - [23|12][14|34] + [34|12][12|34] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

valid in every 4×4 matrix. It will become apparent below why one of the terms has been underlined.

The retract property given in Proposition 5.2 implies that appending a new row index and a new column index to a known relation among t -minors yields a relation for $(t+1)$ -minors. For instance, taking relation (4), appending a new row and column index, say 0, and then shifting the indices by 1 we get the relation

$$(5) \quad +[123|125][145|134] - \cdots + \underline{[123|123][145|145]} - \cdots + [145|123][123|145] = 0$$

valid in every 5×5 matrix.

So far we have seen relations of degree 2 which are, modulo the group operation, Plücker relations. The following are important relations of degree 3 among 2-minors of any 4×4 matrix:

$$(6a) \quad [\{12\}, \{13\}, \{24\} \mid \{12\}, \{13\}, \{24\}] = [\{12\}, \{14\}, \{23\} \mid \{12\}, \{14\}, \{23\}]$$

$$(6b) \quad [\{12\}, \{13\}, \{23\} \mid \{12\}, \{13\}, \{24\}] = [\{12\}, \{13\}, \{23\} \mid \{12\}, \{14\}, \{23\}]$$

$$(6c) \quad [\{12\}, \{13\}, \{14\} \mid \{12\}, \{13\}, \{24\}] = -[\{12\}, \{13\}, \{14\} \mid \{12\}, \{14\}, \{23\}]$$

$$(6d) \quad [\{12\}, \{13\}, \{14\} \mid \{12\}, \{13\}, \{23\}] = 0$$

$$[13|24] \cdot [\{12\}, \{13\} \mid \{12\}, \{13\}] =$$

$$(6e) \quad [13|23] \cdot [\{12\}, \{13\} \mid \{12\}, \{14\}] + [13|12] \cdot G$$

$$\text{with } G = -[12|23][13|14] + [12|24][13|13] - [12|34][13|12]$$

Relations (6a)–(6d) are described in terms of 3-minors of 2-minors. For instance, (6d) says that

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} [12|12] & [12|13] & [12|23] \\ [13|12] & [13|13] & [13|23] \\ [14|12] & [14|13] & [14|23] \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

and this should suffice to explain our notation. The relations (6a)–(6e) can be checked directly by expansion (it is a good idea to use a computer algebra system for this task). Note however that (6b) is obtained from (6a) by replacing the row index 4 with 3, (6d) is obtained from (6c) by replacing the column index 4 with 3 and dividing by 2. So it is enough to check (6a), (6c) and (6e). With some more effort one can check that (6a), (6b) and (6c) arise by applying (6d) to a matrix of the form AXB with A and B scalar matrices and then selecting homogeneous components; in other words; they arise from (6d) by the operation of G . Also note that (6d) follows immediately from the obvious

fact that the vectors $x_1 \wedge x_2, x_1 \wedge x_3, x_1 \wedge x_4$ are linearly dependent if x_1, \dots, x_4 are so. Also (6e) results from (6d), Plücker relations and their G -conjugates since all relations of the 2-minors arise in this way (see [2]).

Returning to our algebra of minors, we want to find localizations of A_t which are regular rings. Precisely, we will describe a subset Φ_0 of t -minors such that Φ_0 has cardinality mn and the K -subalgebra $K[\Phi_0]$ of A_t generated by the elements of Φ_0 coincide with A_t after the inversion of a suitable element F of A_t . Since we need a $(t+1)$ -minor of the matrix X , we must assume that $t < m$.

Let us describe Φ_0 , F and also two auxiliary sets Φ_1 and Φ_2 . Let δ_i be the minor of the first i rows and columns of X . Then set

$$F = \delta_{t-1} \delta_t \delta_{t+1}.$$

By definition, Φ_0 , Φ_1 and Φ_2 are the sets of the t -minors $[a_1 \dots a_t | b_1 \dots b_t]$ with $1 \leq a_1 < \dots < a_t \leq m$ and $1 \leq b_1 < \dots < b_t \leq n$ defined as follows. In each of the three cases we require that *at least* one of the conditions is satisfied:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_0 : & \text{(i) } a_t \leq t+1 \text{ and } b_t \leq t+1 & \Phi_1 : & \text{(i) } a_t \leq t+1 \text{ and } b_t \leq t+1 \\ & \text{(ii) } a_{t-1} = t-1 \text{ and } b_{t-1} = t-1 & & \text{(ii) } a_{t-1} = t-1 \text{ and } b_{t-1} = t-1 \\ & \text{(iii) } a_t = t \text{ and } b_{t-1} \leq t & & \text{(iii) } a_t = t \\ & \text{(iv) } a_{t-1} \leq t \text{ and } b_t = t & & \text{(iv) } b_t = t \\ \Phi_2 : & \text{(i) } a_{t-1} \leq t \text{ and } b_{t-1} \leq t \\ & \text{(ii) } a_t = t \\ & \text{(iii) } b_t = t \end{aligned}$$

By definition, $\Phi_0 \subset \Phi_1 \subset \Phi_2$. Let $K[\Phi_i]$ denote the subalgebra of A_t generated by the elements of Φ_i . Note that $F \in K[\Phi_0]$ since

$$\delta_{t-1} \delta_t \delta_{t+1} = \det \begin{pmatrix} [1 \dots t | 1 \dots t] & [1 \dots t | 1 \dots t-1, t+1] \\ [1 \dots t-1, t+1 | 1 \dots t] & [1 \dots t-1, t+1 | 1 \dots t-1, t+1] \end{pmatrix}.$$

We have:

Theorem 6.4. *Suppose that $t < m$. Then*

- (1) *the cardinality of Φ_0 is mn ;*
- (2) *$K[\Phi_0][F^{-1}] = A_t[F^{-1}]$;*
- (3) *$A_t[F^{-1}]$ is a regular ring.*

Proof. (1) is a simple count, taking care of the overlaps in the conditions defining Φ_0 . (3) follows from (1) and (2). Indeed, (2) implies that $K[\Phi_0]$ and A_t , having the same field of fractions, have the same dimension mn . Combined with (1), we obtain that $K[\Phi_0]$ is a polynomial ring, and so (3) follows. Hence the crucial statement is (2). We prove it in three steps: first we show that $K[\Phi_2][F^{-1}] = A_t[F^{-1}]$, then that $K[\Phi_1][F^{-1}] = K[\Phi_2][F^{-1}]$ and finally that $K[\Phi_0][F^{-1}] = K[\Phi_1][F^{-1}]$. This is done in the following lemma. \square

Lemma 6.5. *Suppose that $t < m$. Then*

- (1) *for every t -minor M of X there exists an integer k such that $\delta_t^k M \in K[\Phi_2]$;*

- (2) for every t -minor M in Φ_2 there exists an integer k such that $(\delta_{t-1}\delta_{t+1})^k M \in K[\Phi_1]$;
 (3) for every t -minor M in Φ_1 there exists an integer k such that $\delta_t^k M \in K[\Phi_0]$.

Proof. (1) Let M be a t -minor. Let $e(M) = (s, v)$ where s is the number of row indices of M which are $\leq t$ and v is the number of column indices of M which are $\leq t$. If $s = t$ or $v = t$ or $v = s = t - 1$, then $M \in \Phi_2$. We now argue by decreasing induction on t and on (s, v) :

Case (a): if $s > 0$ and $v > 0$ then we may assume that M involves the first row and column. Then, by the principle of retraction, we can reduce the statement to the case of $(t - 1)$ -minors and are done by induction.

Case (b): if s or v is 0, we may assume $v = 0$, transposing if necessary. Then, up to a renaming of the indices, we may further assume that

$$M = [1 \dots s, t + 1 \dots 2t - s | t + 1 \dots 2t].$$

We then apply relation in Lemma 6.3. An easy check shows that we get an expression of $\delta_t M$ as a sum of terms $\pm N_1 N_2$ such that N_1 and N_2 are t -minors with $e(N_i) > e(M)$ (coordinate wise). By induction, we conclude that there exists an exponent h such that $f^h N_1 N_2 \in K[\Phi_2]$. So $\delta_t^{h+1} M \in K[\Phi_2]$.

The cases (a) and (b) are illustrated by the relations (5) and (4) where the underlined terms correspond to $\delta_t M$.

(2) Let M be a t -minor in $\Phi_2 \setminus \Phi_1$. Then M contains at least $t - 1$ row indices $\leq t$ and hence at least $t - 2$ row indices $\leq t - 1$, and the same holds for columns. The statement we have to prove is completely symmetric in the first $t - 1$ row and column indices. So we may assume that the row indices of M are $1, 2, \dots, t - 2, r_1, r_2$ and the column indices are $1, 2, \dots, t - 2, c_1, c_2$. By the retraction principle, we may assume that $t = 2$. Then, up to transposition and renaming of the indices larger than 3, M is one of the following:

$$[13|24], \quad [14|23], \quad [14|24], \quad [23|24], \quad [24|24].$$

The relations (6a)–(6e) indeed imply that $\delta_1 \delta_3$ times each element of the list above belongs to the K -algebra generated by Φ_1 and elements which are earlier in the list (up to transposition).

We verify this in detail: relation (6e) yields that $\delta_1 \delta_3 [13|24]$ belongs to $K[\Phi_1]$. Relation (6d) says that $\delta_1 \delta_3 [14|23]$ belongs to $K[\Phi_1]$. Relation (6c) asserts that $\delta_1 \delta_3 [14|24]$ is in $K[\Phi_1, [13|24], [14|23]]$. Relation (6b) means that $\delta_1 \delta_3 [23|24]$ belongs to $K[\Phi_1, [13|24], [23|14]]$. Relation (6a) guarantees that $\delta_1 \delta_3 [24|24]$ lies in $K[\Phi_1, [13|24], [24|13], [14|23], [23|14]]$. This concludes the proof of Claim (2).

(3) Let $M \in \Phi_1 \setminus \Phi_0$. Up to transposition, $M = [1 \dots t | b_1 b_2 \dots b_t]$ with $b_{t-1} > t$. Set $e(M) = \{i : b_i > t\}$. Then $e(M) > 1$. Using the Plücker relations one can write $\delta_t M$ as a linear combination of products $N_1 N_2$ with $N_i = [1 \dots t | c_1 c_2 \dots c_t]$ and $N_2 = [1 \dots t | c_1 c_2 \dots c_t]$ with $e(N_1) < e(M)$ and $e(N_2) < e(M)$. Iterating the arguments, one concludes that $\delta_t^k M \in K[\Phi_0]$ for some k . The details are given in [6, 6.1]. \square

The proof of the Theorem 6.4 is now complete. Our next goal is to identify a singular points of the variety X_t . We will use the following:

Lemma 6.6. *Let R be a regular ring and I, \mathfrak{p} ideals of R such that $I \subset \mathfrak{p}$ and \mathfrak{p} is prime. Set $N = (I + \mathfrak{p}^2)/\mathfrak{p}^2$. If $R_{\mathfrak{p}}/IR_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is regular, then the R -module N is minimally generated by at least $\text{height } I$ elements.*

Proof. Since $R_{\mathfrak{p}}/IR_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is regular, the ideal $IR_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is minimally generated by $\text{height } I$ elements belonging to a regular system of parameters of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (for example, see [5, 2.2.4]). In other words, $N_{\mathfrak{p}} = (I + \mathfrak{p}^2)R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}^2R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is generated, as an $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module, by $\text{height } I$ elements. Since the number of generators can only decrease under localization, N is minimally generated by at least $\text{height } I$ elements. \square

Now we can prove that X_t is singular in certain points.

Proposition 6.7. *Suppose that $1 < t < \min(m, n)$, and that $t \neq m - 1$ if $m = n$, and let $x \in X_t(m, n)$ be a point with $\text{rank } x = 1$. Then $X_t(m, n)$ is singular at x .*

Proof. Set $A = A_t$. We may assume $x = \varphi(\alpha)$ where α is a $m \times n$ matrix whose only non-zero t -minor is $\delta = [1 \dots, t \mid 1 \dots t]$. Then the maximal ideal corresponding to x contains the ideal \mathfrak{p} of A generated by all the t -minors $\gamma \neq \delta$. It is enough to prove that $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is not regular. For each t -minor γ of X we pick a new variable Y_{γ} and present A in the form R/I with $R = K[Y_{\gamma} : \gamma \text{ } t\text{-minor of } X]$. We give R the standard $\mathbb{Z}^m \times \mathbb{Z}^n$ -grading. Let \mathfrak{p} denote the ideal of R generated by all Y_{γ} with $\gamma \neq \delta$. According to Lemma 6.6 it is enough to show that $N = (I + \mathfrak{p}^2)/\mathfrak{p}^2$ is generated by fewer than $\text{height } I$ elements as an R -module. Note that

$$\text{height } I = \binom{m}{t} \binom{n}{t} - mn.$$

Note also that each non-zero $\mathbb{Z}^m \times \mathbb{Z}^n$ -homogeneous element in R/\mathfrak{p}^2 is, up to irrelevant scalars, of the form $Y_{\delta}^k Y_{\gamma} \bmod \mathfrak{p}^2$. Since I is $\mathbb{Z}^m \times \mathbb{Z}^n$ homogeneous, it follows that a K -basis of N is given by the elements $Y_{\delta}^k Y_{\gamma} \bmod \mathfrak{p}^2$ such that there exist $g \in I$ of the form $g = Y_{\delta}^k Y_{\gamma} + f$ with $f \in \mathfrak{p}^2$. Then the generators of N as an R -module are the elements $Y_{\delta}^k Y_{\gamma} \bmod \mathfrak{p}^2$ such that g is as above and k is taken minimal for the given γ . Finally note that if γ and δ are contained in a $(t+1) \times (t+1)$ submatrix of X the element $Y_{\delta}^k Y_{\gamma} \bmod \mathfrak{p}^2$ cannot be in N because the t -minors of a $(t+1) \times (t+1)$ matrix of indeterminates are algebraically independent. The number of the t -minors γ such that γ and δ are contained in a $(t+1) \times (t+1)$ submatrix is $(t(m-t)+1)(t(n-t)+1)$. So the number of generators of N is at most

$$\binom{m}{t} \binom{n}{t} - (t(m-t)+1)(t(n-t)+1).$$

Therefore we have to show that

$$(t(m-t)+1)(t(n-t)+1) > mn.$$

To this end, it suffices that

$$t(m-t)+1 \geq m \quad \text{and} \quad t(n-t)+1 > n$$

which is equivalent to $m \geq t+1$ and $n > t+1$, and so we are done. \square

Before we summarize the results of this section, let us discuss those cases that have been excluded in Proposition 6.7. First, if $t = 1$ or $t = m - 1 = n - 1$, then $X_t(m, n)$ is the full affine space. This is trivial for $t = 1$, and for $t = m - 1 = n - 1$ we have already seen this in the introduction. If $t = m$, then $X_t(m, n)$ is the cone over the Grassmannian, and so 0 is the only singular point of $X_t(m, n)$. In the remaining cases the singular locus is given by the next theorem.

Theorem 6.8. *Suppose that $1 < t < \min(m, n)$, and that $t \neq m - 1$ if $m = n$. Then the singular locus of $X_t(m, n)$ consists of the points x such that $\text{rank } x \leq 1$.*

Proof. As we have seen in Proposition 6.7, $X = X_t(m, n)$ is indeed singular at all points of rank 1 and (therefore) also at $x = 0$.

The singular locus of X is G -stable. Therefore its components are defined by G -stable prime ideals \mathfrak{p} for which $(A_t)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is non-regular. The prime ideal $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{q}_{t+1}$ defines the locus of points of rank ≤ 1 (Corollary 3.12). Therefore it is enough to show that $(A_t)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is regular for all G -stable prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{q}_t, \mathfrak{q}_{t+1}$. As a consequence of Lemma 3.10 such \mathfrak{p} does not contain the denominator F of Theorem 6.4, and it follows immediately that $(A_t)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is regular. \square

Remark 6.9. As we have seen, up to the singular locus, X_t is defined by equations of degree ≤ 3 . It seems that X_t itself is defined by such equations. At least we do not know of a counterexample. However, equations of degree 2 are not sufficient if $1 < t < m$ and $t \neq m - 1 = n - 1$, as is demonstrated by the case $m = 3, n = 4, t = 2$ discussed in [2].

Remark 6.10. Theorem 6.4 and Proposition 6.7 hold in arbitrary characteristic.

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